

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

200 W. Washington, Suite 301  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 233-0696  
<http://www.in.gov/legislative>

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 6001**

**BILL NUMBER: SB 25**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Jan 15, 2010

**BILL AMENDED:** Jan 14, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Firearms in Locked Vehicles.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Nugent

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** CR Adopted - 1<sup>st</sup> House

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
X DEDICATED  
FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** (Amended) The bill prohibits a person (which includes an individual, a corporation, and a governmental entity) from adopting or enforcing a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting an employee of the person (including a contract employee) from legally possessing a firearm that is locked in the employee's vehicle while the vehicle is in or on the person's property.

It excepts possession of a firearm:

- (1) on school property, on property used by a school for a school function, or on a school bus;
- (2) on certain child care and shelter facility property;
- (3) on penal facility property;
- (4) in violation of federal law;
- (5) on property belonging to an approved postsecondary educational institution;
- (6) on property belonging to a domestic violence shelter; and
- (7) at a person's residence.

The bill provides that a person who, in compliance with the prohibition, does not adopt or enforce such a policy or rule is not liable for resulting injury or damage. It also authorizes a civil action for damages, costs, attorney's fees, and injunctive relief to remedy a violation. It deletes an outdated reference.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2010.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:**

**Explanation of State Revenues:** There are no data available to indicate if additional civil actions would occur resulting from a person adopting or enforcing an ordinance, a resolution, a policy, or a rule prohibiting the possession of firearms on certain property. If additional civil actions occur and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund may increase. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), public defense administration fee (\$3), court administration fee (\$5), and the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:**

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

**State Agencies Affected:**

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts, city and town courts.

**Information Sources:**

**Fiscal Analyst:** Karen Firestone, 317-234-2106.